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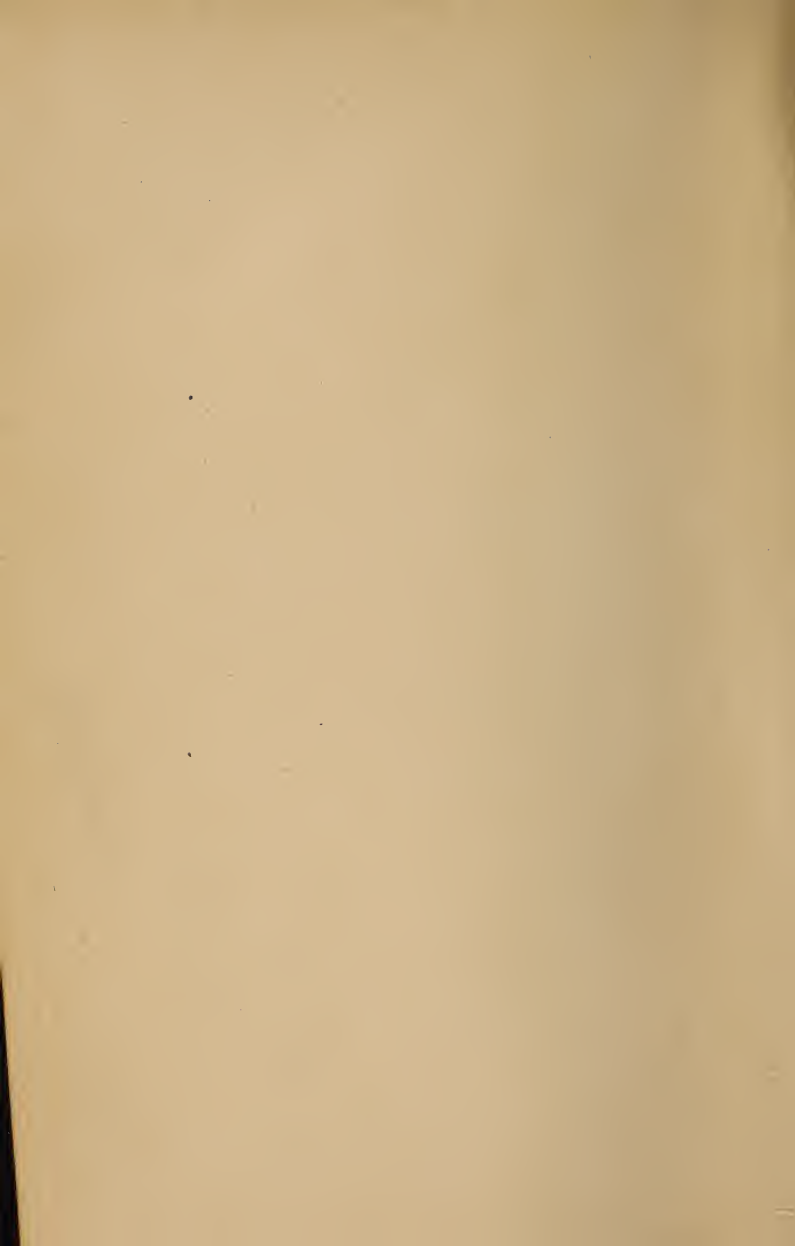
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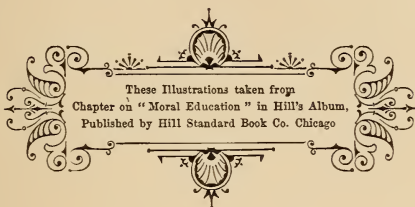




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Right and Wrong, Contrasted.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

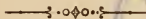
Pictures and Incidents from Everyday Life.



41.
By THOS. E. HILL,

AUTHOR OF "HILL'S MANUAL OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS,"

"HILL'S ALBUM OF BIOGRAPHY AND ART," ETC., ETC.



CHICAGO, ILL :

HILL STANDARD BOOK COMPANY.

1884.

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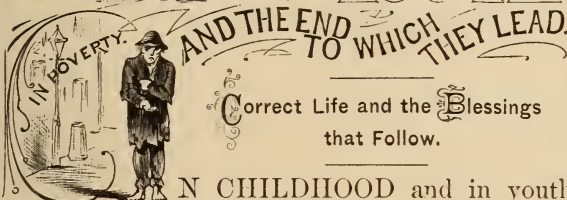
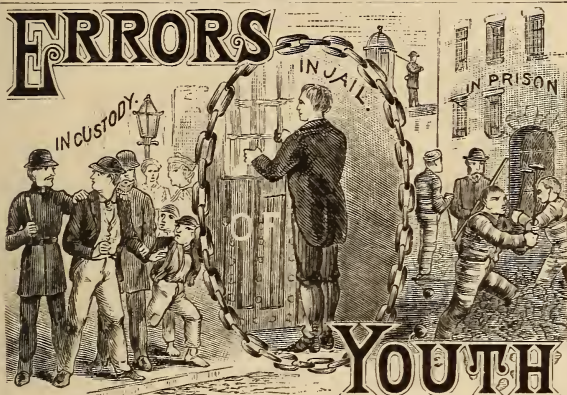


TO
THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY
WHO WOULD DO RIGHT, AND
WISH TO KNOW HOW,
THIS LITTLE BOOK
IS INSCRIBED.





ERRORS



AND THE END
TO WHICH
THEY LEAD.

Correct Life and the Blessings
that Follow.

IN CHILDHOOD and in youth the seeds are sown that determine the extent of the success we shall have, and the happiness we shall enjoy in later years.

Like the tender twig that bends with the slightest breeze, the child's mind is, in a very high degree, susceptible to the influence of good and evil. If favoring winds, a genial sun, copious rains and bounteous soil nurture the young plant, the tree in its maturity will be a noble specimen of its kind. So character in youth, impressed by every passing event, becomes evenly and harmoniously balanced in proportion to the fortunate circum-

stance of good birth, kind training in childhood, and wise government when the young are coming forward upon the threshold of active life.

President Garfield used to say that he never looked into the face of a boy without a feeling of reverence at the thought of what the little fellow might achieve in future years. As we behold a group of children, of however humble and lowly condition, and contemplate the work that some of them may perform in life, we can well understand the sentiment that moved the martyred president as he studied the face of a boy and thought of his future possibilities.

It is painful to contemplate how many bright, beautiful children come into this world of sunshine to early sink into habits that will shadow their after-years.

In all the great cities, there are large numbers of women who have been unfortunate and have left all hope behind. There were periods in their childhood when, in their girlish dreams, the world seemed all beautiful and bright to them. Is it sad that they cannot be wise enough to gather a fair measure of the happiness that should be the right of woman.

In the haunts of vice and in the prisons there are tens of thousands of men to-day that stood, at one time in their childhood, where the road divides; one path leading to indolence, intemper-

ance and crime; the other to industry, morality, prosperity and happiness.

At the diverging point, a kind, judicious and wise teacher might have directed them into the better way, and thus they would have realized that fullness of success in life which is the natural ambition of man.

For that joyous, bright-eyed girl, for that laughing, happy boy, for the youth of the land everywhere, for all those who may be without the needed advice in the hour of trial, this little monitor is prepared.

The hope is that those who read it will be so instructed by its perusal, that they will ever be thankful that they found and followed the directions given in

"RIGHT AND WRONG, CONTRASTED."



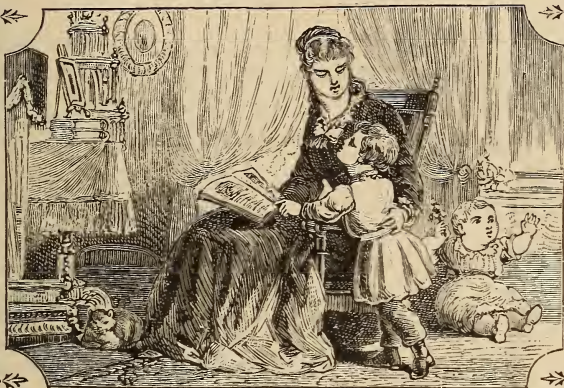


Cross in Boyhood ; Ill-Tempered in Manhood.

ABOVE is a picture of Johnnie Holland, an ill-tempered, bad child, who would fly into a passion from the slightest cause, and would not hesitate to kick and strike his mother or any person who sought to govern him. As might be expected, when he grew older, Johnnie was rough, vicious, and ready at any time to engage in a quarrel with his companions ; was cruel to animals and children, and in general character was brutal, coarse, unkind, and disliked by nearly every one.

As he had shown bad temper when a boy, so he was cross and cruel when a man.

His end came at last, in a fight, in which he was so badly cut with a knife that he died of the wounds.



The First Steps that Lead to Usefulness.

OUR PICTURE shows us Eddie Stevenson, a kind, good boy, who took delight in coming at his mother's call, to study his lesson, or do any work required.

As he leans lovingly beside her chair, and looks into her face, we see his earnest desire to do as his mother wished him. The result was, that Eddie, through readiness to receive his mother's advice and teachings, early learned to read, and thus he was able to amuse and instruct himself.

He was always ready to run upon any errand his parents desired him to perform, and that, too, as quickly as possible. The consequence was, even when quite young, he learned how to do many kinds of work, and to be punctual and

faithful. As Eddie grew older, he exhibited the same sweetness of temper he had shown when a child. It may therefore be readily known that he was a great favorite with all his playmates and companions.

He had been a good pupil when at home, and he was an obedient and studious youth at school. This made him a good scholar, and gave him great advantage while he was yet young. As he had formed industrious habits when assisting his mother, so, when older, he not only had a good education, but a willingness to work. These qualifications, combined with pleasant disposition, made his services of great value in many kinds of employment, and was the ready means of securing him a desirable position in business.

Years passed on, and our Eddie advanced step by step. His kind heart made him friends on every side. His superior education and habits of industry, coupled with integrity, caused him to be chosen to fill a responsible place in one of the largest mercantile firms in an Eastern city. In due time he became a partner in the house, and in the end the firm was widely and favorably known as Edward Stevenson & Company.

We may not doubt that much of his success was due to the instructions he received, as he stood, when a little boy, so willingly and kindly by his mother's side.

Perseverance.

SOME BOYS have naturally a hasty, irritable temper. This must be overcome. It will take a good deal of effort, perhaps, to master your own selfish will; but if you would be successful, prosperous and happy in life, you must do it.

You must learn to govern yourself. Stop. Think for a little while, when irritated. Do not say anything unpleasant. To be cool and calm will cost a struggle, but persevere in the effort, and you will come off victorious.

A great many things that seem very difficult can be done through perseverance. This is what the poet says about it:

One step and then another,
And the longest walk is ended;
One stitch, and then another,
And the longest rent is mended;
One brick upon another,
And the highest wall is made;
One flake upon another,
And the deepest snow is laid.

So the little coral-workers,
By their slow and constant motion,
Have built those pretty islands
In the distant, dark-blue ocean;
And the noblest undertakings
Man's wisdom hath conceived,
By oft-repeated effort
Have been patiently achieved.

Then, do not look disheartened
On the work you have to do,
And say that such a mighty task
You never can get through;
But just endeavor day by day
Another point to gain,
And soon the mountain that you feared
Will prove to be a plain.

Rome was not builded in a day;
The ancient proverb teaches;
And Nature by her trees and flowers
The same sweet sermon preaches.
Think not of far-off duties,
But of duties which are near;
And, having once begun to work,
Resolve to persevere.



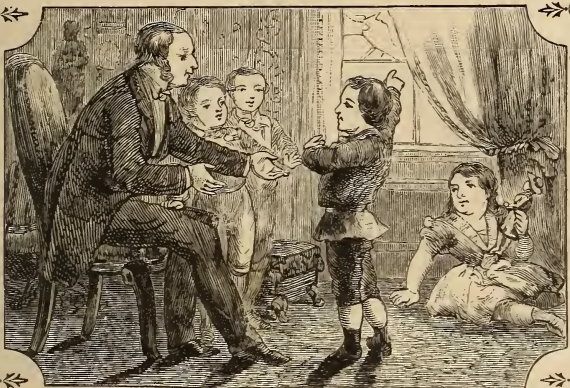
Deceitful when a Boy---Unreliable when a Man.

IT IS a most serious fault to tell an untruth. The child that will deliberately lie when a boy, will be almost sure to be dishonest when a man.

The picture upon this page shows us Benny Merton, as he denies that he broke the window.

You see the frown upon his face, and that downcast look. You would be almost certain, as you see him, that he would be likely to deceive his father, although his parent is very kind in the questions about the accident.

The scowl upon Benny's face indicates that he is a bad boy who will sometime bring sorrow to his family and his friends, and one of the best evidences we have of this fact is the telling of his father a falsehood.



Explaining how the Accident Happened.

CHARLIE BENNETT represents the contrast to Bennie Merton. In play among the children, a ball bounded through and broke the window. Charlie, who threw the ball, upon being questioned, frankly admitted that the accident was caused by himself, and in plain words told the truth.

While Charlie was spoken to quite severely by his father for his carelessness, and had to suffer a punishment because of doing the injury, he was also commended for his honesty and truthfulness.

Years went by. Charlie grew up from childhood to be a man in stature, and in due time entered the dry-goods store of Canfield, Snow & Co., in his native town.

While he had secured his place in this house because he was known as an honest young man, it was here, as a clerk, that his integrity began to be more fully known.

He entered the store with a firm resolution never to tell a falsehood, whatever might be the consequences. If he showed a piece of goods to a customer, he told the truth concerning its quality. Sometimes customers would not buy when they knew the facts, but, bye-and-bye, when it was known that Charlie Bennett would not misrepresent the article, customers sought to trade with him, because they knew they would not be deceived. It was thus he secured the confidence of the people and became one of the most successful clerks in the store.

On two or three occasions, Charlie came near losing his position; because of mistakes he made, but when the heads of the firm considered his honesty in admitting his faults, it was resolved that such integrity could not be spared from the store, and thus he was continued in his place. Later on, when a large banking-house was established in the town, a careful examination and inquiry was made as to the fitness of various persons in the vicinity to take the position of Cashier. After due deliberation the choice fell upon Charles Bennett.

We may be sure that the patrons of Canfield,

Snow & Co., who had found Charles honest in all their dealings with him, were convinced that he would carefully guard their money in the bank. Thus, one of the most successful banks in a Western city owes its large prosperity to-day to this man, who, when a boy, was brave enough to always tell the truth.

Have Courage to tell the Truth.

THE PERSON who lies is a coward. He is afraid to tell the truth, for fear that some evil will happen to him. Thus he will tell a lie, and then to conceal his deception he will go on lying, until at last his dishonesty is discovered, and his evil is all exposed.

To tell a lie is to deceive. To deceive is to be dishonest. Dishonesty fails in business, and it will bring failure, sorrow and trouble everywhere.

To promise to pay a debt at a certain time, and not do it, is lying; it is deception, it is dishonesty, unless it can be clearly shown that circumstances occurred that made it impossible to fulfill the promise at the time specified.

To succeed in life, you must tell the truth. You must do as you agree. You must fulfill your promises. When you have proven that you can be relied upon as truthful and honest, you are far on the road toward permanent prosperity.



The Way Some Boys Settle Disputes.

HERE ARE boys who destroy the happiness of any company they are with, because of a quarrelsome disposition. Our scene here shows Jimmie Brown and Robbie Snow engaged in a fight.

It does not matter what brought the quarrel on. It is a disgrace to both boys to break up the pleasure of a picnic in this manner. Suppose James said something disrespectful to Robert, it would have been much more honorable for Robert to have made simply a polite reply.

That would have shown that Robert was a little gentleman, and able to control himself; but for him to retaliate by blows, shows that he has no mastery over his temper. The indications are that these boys will grow to be dangerous men.



Children Who Know How to be Happy.

WE ALWAYS look with delight upon a scene where children play in quiet harmony together. Such is the view upon this page, representing a group of happy boys and girls in the edge of the grove—the boys * bringing flowers and leaves from the fields, while the girls are weaving them into beautiful wreaths.

While the good conduct of these children indicates that they are all little ladies and gentlemen, it is sure that the pleasure of the occasion is greatly increased by the three sweet girls whom we see in the picture in the center of the group. These are Minnie Williams, May Cummings and Lena Snow.

Many years have passed since the event repre-

sented in this picture occurred. These girls have long since married, and are now wives and mothers. They are very happy, and the cause of their good fortune can be traced to their goodness when they were little girls. The reasons why they were beloved when they were children are enumerated in the following paragraphs.

They were obedient to their parents. The slightest commands were obeyed, and always very quickly. They were always clean in person, which made them look pretty in face, and they were neat in dress, and orderly in all they did. They assisted their mothers in the kitchen, and in general work. They became therefore, when girls, good cooks and neat, careful housekeepers. Though fond of amusements, they were modest and ladylike.

They were industrious. When children, they clothed their dolls in dresses of their own sewing. As they grew older, they learned to make their own clothing; and when not engaged in housework, they kept their minds and hands busy with something useful.

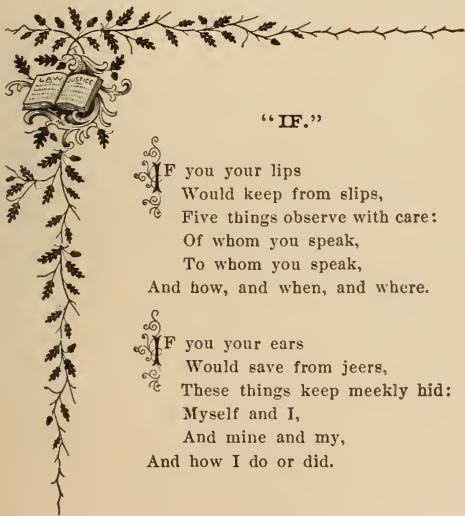
They were kind to poor children; they sought out little ones that needed assistance; showed them how to be useful in assisting themselves and others; taught them how to be neat and clean, and brought them into the public school, and into the Sunday-school.

They never pretended to be delighted when people called, and then said mean things about them when they had gone.

They always spoke in favor of the absent one as far as truth would allow.

They never spent time in talking evil of their neighbors, and they never made trouble by carrying gossip from one person to another.

They seemed to very clearly obey the sentiment expressed in the following :



“IF.”

IF you your lips
Would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

IF you your ears
Would save from jeers,
These things keep meekly hid:
Myself and I,
And mine and my,
And how I do or did.

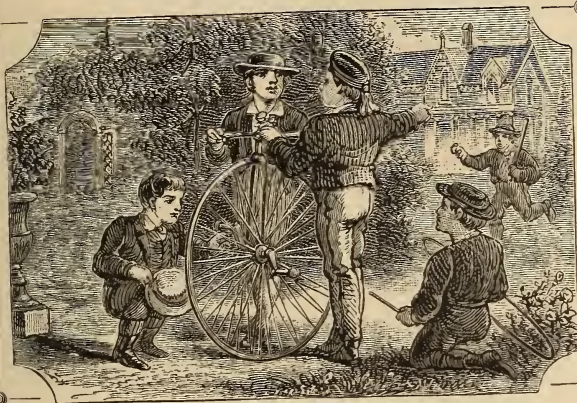




Results of Getting into Bad Company.

A PLEASANT lad was Arthur Benson. He had one bad fault, however, and that was, while he had an inclination to do right, he lacked decision of character. When he was invited to meet some rough boys down in the alley, on the pretense of examining a pistol, he went, and after he had been there a little time had agreed to be one of a party to steal goods out of a store belonging to a good neighbor of his father's.

On the night when the theft was committed, some of the thieves were captured, and among them was Arthur. While many people felt sorrow for him and his family, all knew that his trouble was what might have been expected from associating with disreputable boys.



Good Society Brings Prosperity.

A WISE man once said: "If I could leave my children but a single piece of advice, it would be this—Keep Good Company."

When we weigh that expression carefully we see it includes a great deal. Good company means association with the educated, the refined, the good, the prosperous and the happy. In that company the young are steadily improved.

Our picture shows a group of cleanly dressed, pleasant boys, with whom it is as easy to associate as those lads shown upon the opposite page. In such company come a thousand advantages which lead upward in life. In bad company both boys and girls are continually tempted to do wrong. They may resist, but the danger is they may not. So great is this probability, that people

look with suspicion upon the person who steadily associates with bad companions.

Which Party will You Join ?

MANY YEARS ago a thriving merchant of Boston, who was famous for his successful liberality, told a friend while passing through Charles street how he had once fought for his soul's life, and conquered :

"It happened in the time of my clerkship," said he, "soon after coming from my country home to the city. I left my room one Friday evening for a stroll by the Back Bay. While standing there a moment I was hailed by a young clerk whom I had often met in Kilby street. He was two years older than myself, smart, clever, with an air and manners that were to me very attractive. Looking toward 'the Hill' over there—then notorious for its haunts of illicit pleasure—he said: 'I'm so lucky to have met you! Now come up the hill with me: we'll have a nice time.' Young and social myself, it seemed impossible to resist. How could I? Having taken a few steps toward 'the Hill,' all at once the sight of the chapel in the rear of the church reminded me of an indefinite promise I had made to an old friend, that I would join him 'some time' on a Friday evening at the weekly meeting there. But I was moving the other way. It seemed now as if I heard his voice in warning: 'If you go yonder to-night, you will never feel like going to the chapel. Which party will you join? Answer.' It was the crisis of my life. Here I stood where two ways met. The debate was torture. I prayed inwardly. Power came. I stopped short, mentioned the pledge given to my older friend, bowed off, and hastened to the chapel. What a welcome I had there! I soon found myself at home, and am at home there yet, in companionship with a band of young men, true fellow-workers, who are trying, 'to make the world better for being in it.'"

Who is Bad Company?

DOES THE boy use profane language, chew tobacco, and present a filthy appearance? Shun him. He is an unfit companion.

Does he tell falsehoods, gamble, and neglect to pay his debts? Avoid him. He will be a bad associate.

Does he steal, desecrate the sabbath, and disobey his parents? Keep away from him, or he will bring you into trouble.

Does he evince fondness for vile pictures, obscene literature, and the company of lewd, licentious persons? You will be liable to be injured by his companionship, if you associate much with him.

Is he cruel to animals, little children, unkind to the poor, and disrespectful to the aged? He is bad company.

Does the female say evil things of others? Is she given to gossip and tale-bearing? Beware of making a confidant of her—she will say the same of you. She will betray you and make you trouble.

Is she given to vain and frivolous things? Is she fond of late hours, excitement and dissipation? Does she lack prudence, modesty and virtue? She is a most dangerous companion for a young lady, or any young person.



Bad Literature and Its Effects.

YOU SEE this group of boys gathered about the bulletin-board of a news-stand. They are looking at disgraceful pictures, often seen at such places.

You see also that boy standing alone and aside from the others. That is Henry Carroll. In looking upon vile scenes like these, his mind has become influenced with vicious thoughts, and this indulgence has injured his health, made him nervous, feeble in strength, and weak in his mind.

The study of such views has ruined the life of many a promising boy. The medical books give the facts, while prison records show long lists of brutal criminals whose passions, influenced by such literature and such pictures, have brought them to a disgraceful end.



What Shall our Young People Read ?

TO SELECT a good book or paper to read, is like choosing a good companion. They are much alike in their influence.

Our illustration shows the bookstore of David Williams, a pleasant, genial, elderly gentleman, in an Eastern city, who has a fatherly interest in every boy or girl that visits his store, whether they purchase goods or not.

He believes that he has no more right to keep a bad paper or book on his table than he would have to harbor an infectious disease, that would poison the people who visited his place of business. The young people go to him for intellectual entertainment, and his rule is never to allow them to take from his store a publication or a picture that can tarnish the morals or injure the mind.

Unfortunately we have only a few dealers who are as careful of the welfare of their young patrons as Uncle Williams. Too many newsmen are willing to sell any paper that will bring profit, and conspicuously upon their list are the weekly and daily papers that present vile pictures, and detail the impure scenes of the court-rooms.

The strong hand of law may abolish these evil papers, and it may not. In any event, we appeal to the boys and the girls of the country to suppress them, by refusing to buy of a newsman who deals in bad literature.

Remember, young ladies and gentlemen, you can no more escape being injured by bad pictures, books, and papers, than you can handle coals without soiling your fingers.

It not infrequently happens in the large cities that dens of thieves are found, composed of boys of tender years who have entered upon their lives of crime through the reading of various exciting novels of bad character. A "robbers' den," found in Milwaukee, was the resort of young boys who had settled into the business of stealing, after reading certain vicious books and papers which made them acquainted with and desirous of engaging in this kind of life.

Observation teaches that much knowledge is required in the selection of reading for the young, that shall combine entertainment with instruction.

How to Select Good Reading.

WITH the great variety of literature exposed for sale, young people, it is not safe to trust yourselves in choosing your books or papers, when buying at the stores.

You may get something useful, but with the attractions held out by obscene publications, you will be just as likely to purchase that which will be injurious. Your only safe course of action is to state to your parents the kind of reading you want, or to some elderly, experienced friend in whose judgment you can trust, and take advice as to what reading you shall select. In most cases, those to whom you apply thus will gladly go with you to the store, and will aid you in making selection. As we can determine the character of a person by the company he keeps, so we can very accurately judge of the intellectual capacity and the moral standing of an individual by the books and the papers which he reads.

We know an individual who claims that in a five minutes' examination of the household reading, he can tell what the members of the family know, what they want to know, and what they do not know.

May your reading-matter, young ladies and gentlemen, like your associations, be so chaste, pure and unspotted as to be above reproach and beyond suspicion.



Sunday Work and Amusement.

YOU SEE that church in the distance, at the right, and the people entering it. It is Sunday—the one day in the week set apart as a day for spiritual improvement; and yet Paul Kelly and William Simons, the young men in the picture seen fishing, have no respect whatever for the occasion. They evidently prefer the companionship of drunkards and roughs to that of temperate, order-loving people, who attend church.

To them Sunday is only a day to be spent in hunting, fishing, horse-racing, and kindred amusements. To them, therefore, Sunday is wholly lost as a day for religious training and moral improvement. And what they thus neglect in youth is a loss to them through life.



Benefits of the Church and Sabbath-School.

NO MORE interesting picture can be shown our readers than this, in which we look upon a company of boys and girls, on the quiet Sabbath, receiving instruction in the Sunday-school.

The Sabbath is very justly regarded as a sacred time, because it is set apart throughout all Christendom as a day for receiving instruction and training the mind in the knowledge of those truths that lay the foundation for a correct and, consequently, a prosperous, useful and happy life.

A person may have a superior education, and yet become a criminal and end life in disgrace. An individual may have an inferior intellectual training, and yet live so nobly as to make a most honorable career, in consequence of being well-

taught morally. The purpose of the Sunday-school is therefore one of the greatest importance, its mission being to supplement and assist parents in the moral training of their children.

To What He Attributed His Prosperity.

WE RECOLLECT once to have heard an honored, influential man of large wealth and broad mind remark as follows :

“Without considering it in a religious sense, I regard the observance of the Sabbath as the greatest civilizer and the most beneficent custom in the world.

“To those who use the day for spiritual training and moral growth, in value to the family it is beyond all price. It is a day for rest and recuperation, by which the person will accomplish more throughout the year than would be done did not this rest take place once in seven days.

“Church attendants go into the best society on that day, and, consequently, they are on their good behavior. They come in contact with cleanliness, good dress, and the most reputable people in the community, all of which tends to improve.

“In my own case,” continued the speaker, “when in church, with the aid of prayer, singing and moral teaching, my mind engages in religious reflection; and when I go out from the service I feel myself stronger and better able to perform the varied duties that fall to my lot in daily walk. Such is my experience, and such is that of my family.

“I have been fortunate in life, and I am set down as successful. If I have been prosperous beyond the average man, I, more than anything else, attribute it to a kind, sainted mother, who first led me into the Sabbath-school, to kind teachers that instructed me when there, and to my pastor who has given me spiritual blessing for many years. And in all am I especially grateful for the Sabbath, that has come once in every seven days, to give me these religious and moral privileges which I have enjoyed.

“Yes my friend,” continued the gentleman, “every Sunday finds

me with my family, during religious service, in my church pew; and every Sabbath sees my children in the Sunday-school, as in the moral training they receive there lies the hope of their future moral usefulness."

Such was the observation of a very intelligent gentleman, whose placid, even and successful life made his testimony of great value. Such must be the verdict of every reasonable person who understands the need of moral education.

No child, old enough to understand its simplest lessons, should lose the advantage of the Sabbath-school. Our boys and girls, however, should understand that this is but the primary grade. The regular church service is in the higher department, and as soon as the young are old enough to comprehend and understand the sermon, it should be the duty, the pleasure, and the privilege of every young man and woman to become a regular attendant and a supporter of the church.

Let no scoffing, no ridicule, and no argument prevent you from acquiring a knowledge of moral truths. To obtain this, young friends, you must go where morality is best taught. You need to know the uses and benefits of prayer, of charity, of forgiveness, of truth, of honesty, of chastity, of temperance, and of practicing, in all your dealings, the precepts of the Golden Rule. While these principles may be passably taught elsewhere, they are most successfully impressed upon the mind in the Church and Sabbath-school.



First Steps in Robbery and Crime.

HOWARD Canfield and Philip Sanford occupy our attention in this picture, as they are stealing peaches from the fruit-wagon passing along the street.

These boys belong to a gang of well-known pickpockets, each of whom began his thieving by stealing apples and melons in the fields, at first for fun, and afterwards for profit.

The habit thus begun, partly as an amusement, developed into theft and robbery of such character as brought them ultimately into prison.

The lesson here is plain. The boy who will allow himself to take that which does not belong to him, be the article ever so small, has taken the first step that leads to theft, to robbery, and finally into permanent confinement in the State-prison.



Returning Lost Property to the Owner.

EDWARD Ambrose and Niles, his brother, had a most careful training by a kind and intelligent mother.

In her teaching she dwelt particularly upon honesty and the importance of giving to others what might be their due. Especially did she impress upon their minds that anything falling into their hands that belonged to another, should be at once given to the owner.

We see this illustrated in Edward returning the pocket-book which he has found, and in Niles restoring to the ladies the shawl that has been lost.

Both of these boys attained to honorable and responsible positions in after-life; Ambrose becoming the treasurer of one of the oldest Life In-

surance Companies in the United States, and Niles the President of an Ocean Steamship line.

These boys, like the most of honest young men, turned out well in life. As success, we see, largely depends upon integrity, let us ascertain what must be done to be honest and thus succeed.

What Must You Do to be Honest?

YOU MUST do to others as you would have others do to you.

You must not exaggerate, nor misrepresent ; you must tell the truth.

You must always return to the owner if possible, property which you find, even of small value. It does not belong to you—you have no right to it.

You must not take advantage of another in making change. If a mistake has been made and you have been paid too much, you must go immediately and have the mistake corrected.

You must render full service and full time to your employer, when you are paid for so doing ; and you must work to his interest, and for his success, when you contract to do so.

You must faithfully represent the facts concerning goods or articles you sell. You must not take advantage of a child or ignorant person, by charging a higher price than you would another who may be better informed.

You must not take credit for what you do not do. If an author, and you quote from another, employ quotation marks to indicate that you borrow what you use. If you quote to any considerable extent, give the author's name from whom you take the thought and words.

You must not allow people to be deceived in any dealing with you. To sell an article at a price much beyond its value, even though no questions are asked, you well-knowing that there are defects of which the purchaser does not know, is a deception that you should not allow.

You must not seek to avoid payment because of omissions in an account. In rendering to you a bill of items, if a mistake has been made whereby you are not charged enough, and you are aware of the fact, even though greatly to your disadvantage, you must point out the error and pay what is due your creditor.

You must not take advantage of a mistake which a conductor may make, when he passes you and does not collect fare. You owe for the ride. You should pay the debt, be it only five cents, as you would pay any debt. If he fails to call upon you, notify him of the fact and pay before leaving the car. The fact that a railroad company is rich and does not need your fare is no excuse for you. You have moral principle to maintain, and to do it you must pay what you owe.



Lack of Respect for the Aged.

LONG YEARS have passed since Aunt Rachel was a blooming, blithesome girl, as beautiful as any in the town. A generation ago she labored faithfully in rearing a family who have gone out over the world. To-day she is almost totally alone. Misfortune has left her with but little support, and age has bent her form, and made her steps slow.

You would not suppose that children could forget the mother who tenderly cared for them in their infancy and childhood, but they sometimes do. You would hardly deem it possible, also, that there could be young men so heartless as to make sport of a kind old lady when passing the street, as shown in the illustration; and yet there are those who are thus cruel.



Kind Care and Regard for Old People.

BOYS ARE not all alike. Some have warmer hearts and grander natures than others. Our picture shows this. Although horse, carriage, and all the prominent features in this scene represent old-fashion, the kind-hearted, intelligent young men, whom we see, revere and respect it all. They have kind words and a helping hand for the aged. But we will let the poet describe it:

The woman was old and ragged and gray,
And bent with the years that bring decay.

The street was hot with the sunshine's glow,
And the woman's feet were aged and slow;

She stood at the crossing and waited long,
Alone, uncared for amid a throng

Of human beings, who passed her by,
Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye.

Down the street, with laughter and shout,
Glad in the freedom of school let out,

Came the boys, like a flock of sheep,
Jumping, and running, with hop and leap.

Past the woman, so old and gray,
Hastened the children on their way,

Nor offered a helping hand to her,
So meek, so timid, afraid to stir,

Lest the carriage wheels or horses' feet
Should crowd her down in the slippery street.

At last came one of the merry troop,
The gayest laddie of all the group.

He paused beside her, and whispered low:
"I'll help you across, if you wish to go."

Her aged hand on his strong young arm
She placed, and without hurt or harm

He guided the trembling feet along,
Proud that his own were firm and strong.

Then back again to his friends he went,
His young heart happy and well content.

"She's somebody's mother, boys, you know,
For she's old and poor and slow;

"And I hope some fellow will lend a hand
To help my mother, you understand,

"If ever she's old and poor and gray,
When her own dear boy is far away."

And "somebody's mother" bowed low her head
In her home that night, and the prayer she said

Was, "God, be kind to the noble boy
Who is somebody's son and pride and joy."

Years pass swiftly by. A little while and the voice of father and mother will be heard no longer in the household. Before they go let us ask, have we repaid them for their care and love to us in our early years? The neglect to do so is touchingly told by an unknown writer on the succeeding page.

My Mother's Grave.

IT WAS thirteen years since my mother's death, when, after a long absence from my native village, I stood beside the sacred mound beneath which I had seen her buried. Since that mournful period, a great change had come over me. My childish years had passed away, and with them my youthful character. The world was altered too; and as I stood at my mother's grave, I could hardly realize that I was the same thoughtless, happy creature whose cheek she so often kissed in an excess of tenderness. But the varied events of thirteen years had not effaced the remembrance of that mother's smile. It seemed as if I had seen her but yesterday—as if the blessed sound of her well-remembered voice was in my ear. The gay dreams of my infancy and childhood were brought back so distinctly to my mind, that had it not been for one bitter recollection, the tears I shed would have been gentle and refreshing. The circumstance may seem a trifling one—but the thought of it now pains my heart, and I relate it that those children who have parents to love them may learn to value them as they ought.

My mother had been ill a long time, and I had become so accustomed to her pale face and weak voice, that I was not frightened at them as children usually are. At first, it is true, I sobbed violently; but when, day after day, I returned from school, and found her the same, I began to believe she would always be spared to me; but they told me she would die.

One day when I had lost my place in the class, and done my work wrong-side-outward, I came home discouraged, and fretful;—I went to my mother's chamber. She was paler than usual, but she met me with the same affectionate smile that always welcomed my return. Alas! when I look back, through the lapse of thirteen years, I think my heart must have been stone, not to have melted by it. She requested me to go down stairs and bring her a glass of water;—I pettishly asked why she did not call a domestic to do it. With a look of mild reproach, which I shall never forget if I live to be a hundred years old, she said, "and will not my daughter bring a glass of water for her poor sick mother!"

I went and brought her the water, but I did not do it kindly. Instead of smiling and kissing her, as I was wont to do, I set the glass down very quickly, and left the room. After playing a short time, I went to bed without bidding my mother good-night; but when alone in my room, in darkness and silence, I remembered how pale she looked, and how her voice trembled when she said, "Will not my daughter bring a glass of water for her poor sick mother!" I could not sleep. I stole into her chamber to ask forgiveness. She had sunk into an easy slumber, and they told me I must not waken her. I did not tell any one what troubled me, but stole back to my bed, resolved to rise early in the morning and tell her how sorry I was for my conduct.

The sun was shining brightly when I awoke, and hurrying on my clothes, I hastened to my mother's chamber. She was dead! she never spoke more—never smiled upon me again—and when I touched the hand that used to rest upon my head in blessing, it was so cold that it made me start. I bowed down by her side, and sobbed in the bitterness of my heart. I thought then I wished I might die, and be buried with her; and old as I now am, I would give worlds, were they mine, to give, could my mother but have lived to tell me she forgave my childish ingratitude. But I cannot call her back; and when I stand by her grave, and whenever I think of her manifold kindness, the memory of that reproachful look she gave me will bite like a serpent and sting like an adder.



Corner Loafers Commenting on Passers-by.

THE CORNER loafers are familiar objects in nearly every village and city throughout the country. Their mission is to stand at street corners and make comments on the passers-by, particularly ladies.

Our illustration presents these fellows as they usually appear, and, in vulgarity and low wit, as they actually are.

It is clearly evident that the two young ladies of the picture are the theme of their conversation, the only unfortunate and unwise feature of the ladies' conduct being that one of them should turn and smile upon these boorish loungers, thus giving encouragement to their action, and conveying the impression that these ladies are lacking in modesty.



Genial, Pleasant and Gentlemanly.

IN SOCIAL relations with the opposite sex it is the true test of the young man's character when he can be pleasant, friendly and agreeable to young ladies, and yet retain that dignity which indicates the true gentleman.

It is a well-known fact that criminals commence their careers of crime before they are twenty years old, and a large percentage of all crime committed is by young men under that age; the reason lying in the fact that in the younger years judgment is immature, while passion and impulse are strong.

For these reasons the young man is especially to be commended who cherishes only exalted sentiments, and in all places can be relied upon as having a pure and noble mind.

Our illustration in the preceding page shows Hartley Bennett in his meeting and recognition of two lady friends. Although intimately acquainted with these ladies, he never allows himself to be other than polite and dignified, as he is upon any occasion when meeting friends.

A Father's Advice to his Son.

UNDoubtedly young Bennett could attribute much of his personal purity of character to the advice of a careful, considerate father, who on one occasion, when they were alone, gave him this advice :

Hartley, much of your happiness in life will depend upon the feelings you cherish, the restraint you maintain, and the correct rule of action you observe in acquaintance with the young ladies whom you meet in public and private, during your boyhood and youth. There are a few rules you should observe; among them are the following:

Never utter the slightest word that can tarnish the reputation of a woman. Reputation is everything to her. A breath of scandal, even lightly spoken, may ruin it.

Never allow yourself to take a young lady to places of amusement whereby her reputation may be injured.

Never take advantage of her confidence in you to seduce her from the path of virtue. To do so would wreck her happiness forever, and bring you never-ending shame and remorse. The seducer is one of the meanest and most despicable objects on earth.

Never carry forward a correspondence on impulse, and make engagements that you will break afterwards. All this shows fickleness on your part, lack of judgment, and a passionate, unbalanced mind.

Remember when woman comes into your society, being the weaker and of a confiding nature, she naturally looks to you for protection. It will become you to be so strong, manly and noble, that she will never regret that she placed her trust in you.

Remember, when a mother yields her darling daughter into your charge, she does so in the full belief that you are a pure-minded, moral gentleman, who can be trusted to guard her child and bring her no harm.

And further, as it is a great error for a young lady to be a coquette, bestowing her favors upon several young men, so it is equally a mistake for a young man to pride himself upon conquests with the opposite sex. When careful judgment has enabled you to make a right selection of a lady friend upon whom you can bestow affection, *be true to that one*. Should she become a companion for life, remember absolute fidelity to the companion is the noblest crown in wedded life.

And one thing more, my son. Beware of disreputable places. Beware of the woman lost to shame and virtue. You cannot associate with her and retain your self-respect and manhood. In her society you will lose reputation, health and fortune.

Remember, while indulgence in passion will bring you destruction, it is only by honorable, prudent conduct that happiness can be attained in your association with ladies.

Advice to the Daughter.

IT IS highly probable that the ladies of the picture whom Hartley is addressing are deserving of his high esteem, from the fact that they observe the following admonition given by a wise, prudent mother to her daughter, which was as follows :

Have a quiet voice, a kind word and a pleasant manner for all your acquaintances.

Let your street costume be such as will not attract undue attention.

Do not stare at gentlemen who may be strangers; do not smile upon them, nor look back after having passed them.

Do not by bold and expressive manner encourage undue familiarity.

Learn by investigation and by enquiring of superiors what is right in morals, and follow the straight path with unswerving rectitude.

Remember that modesty is one of the most highly valued gems in all the diadem of woman's crown.



In the Saloon To-Night---No Money To-Morrow.

BROAD IS the road that leads to attractive resorts, where time may be wasted and money squandered, without producing any returns.

Our scene is the drinking saloon, where the customers determine by a game of cards who shall pay for the liquor they drink.

The surroundings here are all bad. The air is foul with the odor of liquor and tobacco smoke. The language partakes of the vulgar and the profane, and the tendency is to gambling and intemperance. Often amid such association the first steps are taken that lead to dissipation and crime.

Where does the young man delight to spend his evenings? Let us know, and we will tell you whether he will go upward or downward.



Home Made the Most Attractive Place.

LET NO person forget that the young must be amused. There should be a time for work, a time for study, and there must be a time for play.

People of mature years will find a sufficiency of amusement in the social visit, in conversation, in reading or the lecture. The young, however, require recreation that gives exercise for the body. In summer outdoor sports may be had in abundance, but when the children are driven in from the pure air by inclement weather, what shall be done to entertain them then?

The haunts of wickedness spread their nets with allurements calculated to entice the young within their unholy precincts, and they do this by decoration, music, and various physical games. This

fact shows very plainly that the keepers of disreputable places have a knowledge of human nature which should be more generally understood.

Often the home is made very attractive to the young, but sometimes it is not. In the latter case children go out from it upon the streets, and, away from the protection of moral influence, they are liable to drift into habits of vice. The home attraction should be strong enough, therefore, to hold the young until character is so formed that temptation may be resisted.

A Model Home and How it was Made.

AS WE present this subject, there rises up before us the conversation we once had with a friend concerning the family of Anthony Roberts, a moderately well-to-do farmer, who lived in the edge of a beautiful little village in Eastern New York, the topic under consideration being "Attractive Homes:"

We shall never forget, said the individual, our visit to "Maple-vale," as the place was called, nor the impressions formed from acquaintance with the children, two sweet girls and two manly boys, the latter Merton and William, at the time we saw them just coming forward into manhood.

Merton, the eldest, was a young man of fine taste, and assisted by William, he had made the grounds surrounding the place exceedingly delightful; the idea of the boys being to afford every attraction possible for their own family, as well as those who came to visit them. The resources of these young men, it should be remembered, were mainly good taste coupled with labor.

There was a large open common near by appropriated to baseball, when they desired to play, while nearer the house were lawn-tennis, croquet and archery grounds. A stream had been turned aside from the neighboring hillside to feed a miniature lake, in which sported various kinds of fish, and on the waters of which we rowed our boats. Beautifully kept lawns, swings, arbors, summer houses and ornamental shade trees, intermixed with flowers and shrubbery, made the whole surrounding indeed a very paradise.

The house was not very imposing. On the contrary, it was old-fashioned, but with two or three bay-windows, its broad and long verandas, up which clambered vines, its every nook upon the exterior was suggestive of quiet content and comfort.

In the interior the girls had assisted the mother and father in making the home equally attractive. The carpets, wall-papers, and walls of the rooms, were in quiet harmonizing colors, calculated to set off pictures and furniture to best advantage. Music was cultivated. The parlor billiard-table, the chess-board, and other opportunities for amusement, each had its place.

The literary society, the reading club, and the social union, all held their sessions there while I tarried; and when my visit was concluded, I departed with a full knowledge of the fact that to make home a heaven where children in goodness and purity could grow up to happy, honorable manhood and womanhood, it was only necessary for the young ladies and gentlemen of the family to unite with their parents in surrounding themselves thus with these attractions that make home the dearest place on earth.

Such was the happy dwelling-place of a retired quiet family, who through the aid of taste and love of home had made their family fireside the most attractive place on earth to all the children of the household.

From such homes the children go out into the world only when necessity calls them; they return to its hallowed precincts with delight, and the remembrance of its pleasant associations is ever a silent monitor standing guard over them.

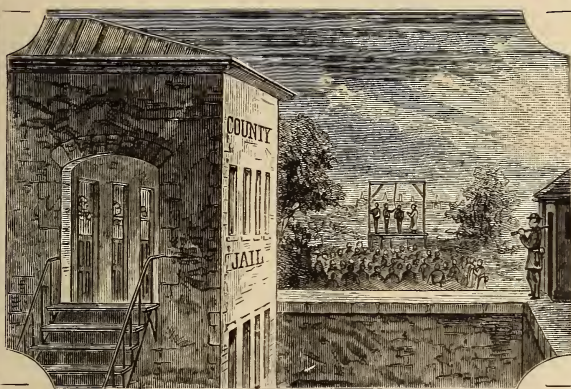


First Theft and Robbery—Next Murder.

THE STEPS from house-breaking to murder are but few. Jay Hartwell and Carl Stebbins were two boys whom we see in the alley taking the preliminary action of breaking into a house for the purpose of robbery.

This was near the beginning of a long career of crime with these boys, which was interspersed with periods spent in jails and prisons, until at last grown to manhood and free once more, we see them in front of the Casino saloon engaged in the double crime of robbery and murder.

It is clearly evident that society must be protected against criminals of this character, and the fate that ultimately overtakes these boys is clearly illustrated upon the opposite page, as shown in their being taken from the jail and executed.

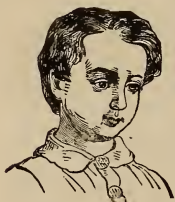


From Jail to the Execution.

PROPERTY and life must be made secure against dangerous criminal classes. When it is discovered that a boy or a man is disposed to take as his own that which belongs to another, the time has arrived when it is necessary to restrain him from his liberty.

If he will yet persist in violating the law, the common jail or penitentiary, with rigorous confinement, must receive him. If the criminal is a desperado, who does not hesitate to take the life of another, then law demands that he shall suffer death in order that the life of others be made secure.

In the distance may be seen Jay Hartwell and Carl Stebbins suffering the consequences of murder, among the causes that brought them here being bad company, gambling and stealing.



— No. 1. —

The Downward Path.

THAT our young friends may realize the effect of bad association and wrong-doing, we show here the innocent face of the lad as presented in **No. 1.**

— o —



— No. 2. —

AGAIN we see him in **No. 2,** when the effect of evil company, late hours, profanity, neglect of personal appearance, and irregular life, begin to make themselves manifest.

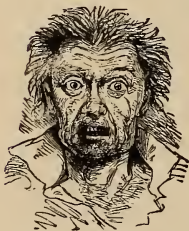
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— No. 3. —

YEARS go by and, at **No. 3** we see our boy, fair-faced in the beginning, now a barroom loafer, with little ambition above tobacco, liquor, and the gratification of his low appetites.

— o —



— No. 4. —

BROKEN down and worn out much before his time, we see him lastly at **No. 4.** The face tells its own story of dissipation, crime, degradation, and final misery.

Happy, Prosperous Life.

AGAIN we see, at **No. 5**, the guileless face of the boy before whom the world stretches so far and wide, with its opportunities and its temptations.



—No. 5.—

—o—
A FEW years and our boy is a smooth browed, clear-eyed youth, whom we see at **No. 6**. He is living correctly, and he is doing rightly. This is shown in every lineament of his face.



—No. 6.—

—o—
OUR boy has matured into manhood, at **No. 7**, with an evenly balanced mind, and aspirations all in the right direction; consequently success and prosperity greet him at every turn in his career.



—No. 7.—

—o—
LIFE has been well-lived, and his last years find him, as seen at **No. 8**, in the midst of plenty, honored and beloved, resting serenely at the close, ready to live and ready to die.



—No. 8.—



The Dishonest Confidential Clerk.

GEORGE Manford was the trusted confidential clerk in the banking house of Swan, Burton & Co., in one of the large Western cities.

No young man had a brighter prospect at his age. Though his salary was not large, he need only to have been honest, prudent and attentive to business, to have steadily advanced himself to a most desirable position.

Not content with legitimate prosperity, however, he began speculation with the bank's funds. The result was loss of money, and loss of freedom and happiness afterwards.

At length, realizing that his peculations could not be much longer concealed, he fled to a distant country, in the hope of escaping punishment when his defalcation should be discovered.



Sentenced to Imprisonment for Ten Years.

ONLY A little time had elapsed when it was revealed that George had taken from the bank several thousand dollars.

Detectives were employed, who traced him to an Eastern seaboard city, whence it was learned he had embarked on one of the outgoing steamers for an island-town, some hundreds of miles off the Pacific coast. With the next steamer the detective followed, and only a few months had passed when George was arrested, brought to the city he had disgracefully left, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to a ten years' term in confinement. Our illustration shows him as he is on his way in charge of an officer to prison.

No one can contemplate the fall of a young man from a responsible and honorable position,

to a condition of servitude, humiliation and disgrace, without feeling that the individual who will sink thus has never had rightly impressed on his mind those moral truths that are necessary to success in life.

Why Did George Manford Fall?

AFTER GEORGE had been placed in the penitentiary and the excitement of his capture and conviction had somewhat subsided, his friends commenced a careful investigation as to the causes that produced his wreck thus early in his life, and the examination proved that the principal cause of his downfall came from his insatiable love of gambling.

From childhood he had been a gambler. As a small boy, he at times had the lapel of his coat full of pins, and then there were none, the pins being acquired and lost in games of chance. The first sun of spring found him knuckling in the dirt with his marbles, and his pockets at times loaded to the brim and then again entirely empty of marbles. Games of many kinds he understood, but he valued them only when they brought profit or loss. Instead of settling down, therefore, to legitimate employment and actually earning money, his idea was that, as he had done when gaming, he could continue to get it for nothing.

He was infatuated with the idea, also, that he could some day draw a great prize, and make his fortune in a lottery. He had seen many people that were considered very respectable connected with lotteries, and his love for gaming, and his hope of getting rich without work, made this species of gaming very attractive to him.

This love for games of chance was unknown to the bank officers when they took him for a clerk, and George proving bright and active, and being of good family, he was rapidly advanced to a responsible clerkship.

No sooner, however, did he get into a position where he had the money of the people to handle, than he began to appropriate it to the gratification of his own desires. He did not seem to understand that this money belonged to others, and he could not rightfully use one cent of it. On the contrary, when opportunity

offered, he quietly took a few hundred dollars, and began to satisfy his love for gaming on a larger scale, by investing this on the Board of Trade in the purchase of wheat. The grain he thus bought sold for two hundred dollars more than he paid, and with this good fortune he dressed himself in a new suit of clothes and treated a number of his friends to a royal supper. It was about this time that George Manford was voted a fine young fellow worthy to come forward into fashionable society.

Again he speculated in grain, and again made profit. Then he commenced a more expensive style of living. More ventures followed which were fortunate, and this was succeeded by fashionable entertainments that required considerable money.

George was not only a popular bank clerk now, but he was far on the road as a speculator and spendthrift. He would take a thousand dollars of the bank, and invest in grain or mining stock. sell at an advance, and, returning the money, live sumptuously on the profits.

At last speculation turned the other way for him. Grain that he bought sold at much less than he paid for it, and he could not put that which he had taken from the bank, back into its place. What should he do? Own up to what he had done, turn from his pleasure resorts and quit speculation forever? Never. He had been fortunate before, and why not continue to be so? Again he abstracted money, covered his defalcation with false entries on the books, and again lost. And so he went forward, stealing from the bank, steadily gambling in grain and stocks, hoping that fortune, that had so often come to his aid, would come once more, but it did not. At last, with many thousand dollars stolen from the bank, and his theft disguised by many lies upon his books in the shape of false entries, he felt himself standing on the brink of a precipice, at any moment liable to fall.

No one opened or shut the door at the bank, that he did not look furtively around fearing that an officer was about to arrest him. A knock at his door at night made his heart cease to beat; a rapid approach of an individual toward him made him turn pale. He could not sleep—he could hardly eat.

It was at this juncture that he took three thousand dollars more, got leave of absence for a few days, and departed for a foreign country, to be followed by an officer, captured, returned and sent to prison as we have before mentioned.



Excesses of Various Kinds.

MANCEL BROWNING and his family belonged to the fashionable, aristocratic and wealthy circles of B———. They might have enjoyed much happiness, had not the various members of the household been so greatly addicted to extremes of various kinds.

While none were drunkards, intemperate drinking was common. Late hours in dancing and amusements, followed by rich and hearty suppers, were the custom. Uncomfortable, unhealthy and improper dress was the fashion.

Although the family retained their place in the fashionable world, their daily life was a round of such excesses and extremes as would cause them to be properly classed among the dissolute and the intemperate.



Excesses Yesterday---Sickness To-Day.

NATURE WILL not allow herself to be cheated. This was fully illustrated in the Browning family, as shown at the head of this page. As they sowed so also did they reap.

Excessive use of stimulating drink, highly seasoned food, eaten at irregular and late hours, loss of sleep, tight lacing, too much exercise at times, and too little at others, brought their consequences.

The hearse went out from that home early and often, and the headstones in the cemetery showed that excess and intemperance had taken all the Browning children long before they reached even the prime of womanhood or manhood.

Of all the population born on earth, only one half reach the age of seventeen; and though the

allotted period of human life is clearly between eighty and a hundred years, only one person in a hundred reaches the age of sixty.

Life is shortened from various causes, prominent among them being vice, excesses, and intemperance of various kinds.

What Injures Mind and Shortens Life.

NO ONE can study the effect of alcohol without realizing that strong drink is a tremendous power in breaking down the body, paralyzing the mind, and lessening the period of life. Tens of thousands of people die early from intemperance in drinking.

Immoderate eating is another form of intemperance, the effects of which, though not visible, are often very destructive. To live long, retain good health, and possess a clear mind, highly seasoned food and condiments must not only be avoided, but temperance must be observed in the amount which is eaten.

The dance that extends into morning hours is often carried forward with great physical exertion; the body encased in such tight-fitting garments as to impede the circulation of the blood and prevent proper inhalation of air into the lungs, is also a form of intemperate over-exertion which is liable to cause an early breaking down of physical strength.

Sports of any kind that compel a great amount of unusual exertion, by which the body is overtaxed, are liable to become an injury; thus those, which in suitable amount would be beneficial, may become exceedingly hurtful when indulged to inordinate excess.

Hard labor that continues for long hours each day, commencing before the morning light and extending until after dark, for long periods of time, the mind and body getting but little recreation, is an excess of exercise that is liable to break down health and shorten life.

Exposure to the extremes of heat or cold when the body is in condition to be readily affected by such unusual temperature, is another mode of producing physical weakness. Many a boy can trace a life-time of pain in after-years to undue exposure and continuance in water when bathing, while a temperate bath would have been beneficial. Long confinement in close, darkened rooms, in mines, mills, bedrooms, halls and saloons, where the pure air has become exhausted or is foul with dust or smoke, is a prolific cause of disease; the lungs must have fresh air in order to vivify the blood.

From the foregoing it will be seen that to live long and have the mind and body in the best possible condition, extremes in exercise of all kinds must be avoided.



Outlaws at Home---Dividing the Spoils.

WHAT A tale of isolation, degradation, vice and crime does this picture portray! Boys that commenced their wickedness early in life, have grown to manhood in their sins. The domestic fireside with them is only a scantily furnished room, which is barred, bolted and guarded, as they stand in perpetual fear of arrest at any minute.

What a place is this for a woman to make her home! What a condition is this in which to rear a child!

Such was the home of three noted outlaws, known as "Max," "Coons" and "Darnley," when they were arrested in one of the South-western towns some time since, after a long career of robbery and general crime.



Results of Temperance, Industry and Virtue.

CONTRASTING with the opposite scene, behold here the charming home of Mr. Leon DeForrest, of N———; the household consisting of the father and two sons, whom we see in the picture, and the mother and two daughters, the latter of whom sit one upon each side of the mother as they occupy the sofa.

It takes but a moment of examination to convince us of the fact that this family is one whose members possess, each and all, a high degree of culture and refinement, coupled with excellent judgment and substantial worth.

A brief survey of the room reveals comfort, solidity, study, reflection, taste and prosperity.

On the succeeding page are given some of the reasons for the superiority of this family.

Business Knowledge which Children Should Have.

SUCH A household as is represented in the De Forrest's is a study. The serenity and happiness that evidently prevail here may well be desired by every one. At the request of a friend, Mr. DeForrest has written out a brief sketch of his home, its government and its management, which we are permitted to give our readers as follows:

I was reared upon a barren New England farm, and remained there until I was twenty-one years of age, my labors being relieved somewhat by going to the district school during the winter seasons, the ordinary chores requiring me in cold weather to arise before daylight in the morning, and work till after-dark at night.

When of age I left home to visit a relative in Central Massachusetts, my possessions consisting of a plain suit of clothes which I wore, a carpet-bag with a change of linen, and about twenty dollars in money, all my own earnings, the result of picking whortleberries and gathering nuts of various kinds in odd spells, the proceeds of which I was allowed to retain for my own use.

I went out from home with my father's good wishes, with my mother's blessing, and the love of sisters and brothers. I possessed a common-school education, good morals, habits of industry, and a knowledge of the value of economy.

I obtained work at farm labor in the new town that I visited, but soon went into a manufactory, attended to my business, was advanced to a responsible position, became part-owner of the institution and superintendent, married and continued in the manufactory, in the meantime prospering.

In after-years, of the olive-plants that came up around my table there were two sons and two daughters. I was in ample circumstances, when they grew into youth, to give them every needed comfort without their doing any labor themselves, but I very distinctly recollected that my own prosperity was built upon those conditions that made it necessary for me to go to bed early, rise early in the morning, live temperately and practice economy.

Based on past experience, my wife and myself, through our management, have secured with our children the following:

Obedience.—Although we speak quietly and pleasantly, we are firm in all commands. Our children know that we mean what we say, and that there will be no deviation. They, therefore, implicitly obey the first time we state what we wish them to do.

Health.—Children require more sleep than adults. Ours are required, therefore, to retire early, that they may have abundant rest. Care is taken, also, that they indulge in no excesses.

Good Morals.—Our effort has been to impress them with a knowledge and understanding of the principles of good morals, and in that we are assisted by the church and Sabbath-school, which they regularly attend.

Knowledge of Values.—Each child is required, after arriving at the age of ten or twelve years, to act as steward about two months each year, during which time, under proper guidance, he or she buys all necessary articles for the family as well as his or her own clothing, a certain amount being appropriated each week for household expenses. Any money that may be left after the purchase is made belongs to the one that acts as steward that month. As will be seen, both boys and girls, through this procedure, learn how to economize in buying, acquire a good knowledge of values, and understand how business is transacted.

Economy.—Aside from regular employment, which each child performs, opportunity is given each of my children, also, to earn all the money they require for their own use, in extra labor. They have all thus learned the value of money; they know how hard it is to earn it; what ten cents and a dollar cost, and the consequence is they know how to wisely expend what they have earned.

Briefly summed up, my method of management with my children has been such as to secure obedience, confidence and respect for their parents, good education for themselves, based upon moral principle, habits of industry, knowledge of values and the methods of doing business; and all this under my supervision while I have the opportunity to advise them.

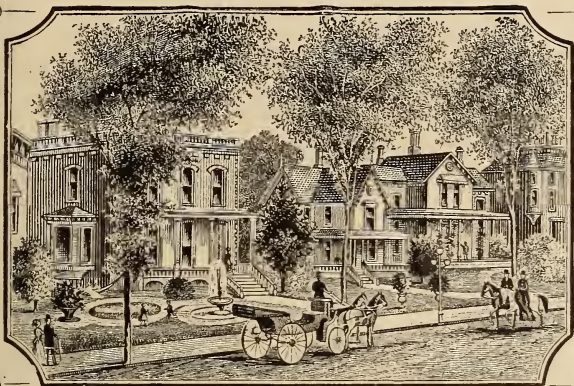
They go out into the world possessed of a strictly practical education, knowing the things which they should understand when they become men and women, and are able at once to take their places in the active duties of life, with those who have had many years of experience.



Poverty, Squalor, Intemperance and Crime.

WE HAVE detailed the career and the final fate of the liar, the quarrelsome rough, the thief, the gambler, the idler and the drunkard; but that we may fully appreciate the poverty and degradation to which a vicious life tends, let us look in upon the neighborhood where the inhabitants are under the sway of the vices we have indicated.

From these homes the degraded inmates sally out into the world by day, to return to their wretched abodes at night. Here children are born; here, in the midst of vicious example, they grow into crime, develop into criminals, and, in time, give to the world a progeny that will lead a criminal life. Verily "the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children."



Pleasant, Beautiful, Happy Homes.

WE LOOK here upon a group of residences, the owners of which are evidently an intelligent, prosperous people.

The contrast between these homes and those upon the opposite page is very great. One reveals poverty, filth, ignorance, brutality and degradation. The other indicates refinement, cleanliness, order, thrift, happiness, prosperity and wealth.

In order to clearly understand the reasons that make this difference in conditions, we introduce the reader to Mr. Abel Martin, who owns the residence on the left of the picture, before which plays the fountain, and in front of which stands the carriage in waiting.

Mr. M. is a leading man in the vicinity, and

the story of his experience, it will be found, will well repay perusal.

Every person desires to be happy, to be prosperous, to be surrounded with the necessities, with the comforts and a fair share of the luxuries of life. In short, everybody possessed of ambition desires to excel in the legitimate pursuits of life. Whoever will tell us how it may be done, we listen to, therefore, with interest.

Abel Martin Tells the Secret of His Success.



R. MARTIN jots down at our request, for information of the young people of the country, the following:

I will not go into detail of my early life, as it would not particularly interest your readers. Suffice it to say my father was an honest but poor, hard-working mechanic, who had a large family to support.

As far back as I can recollect, I was compelled to work at whatever my hands could find to do, in order to contribute my share to the support of the household. And at this day, when I calmly review my early years, I am fully convinced that I owe much of my prosperity to that necessity which compelled me in my boyhood to form habits of industry, that have aided me in all my career since that time.

I may say here, with the knowledge I now possess of human nature, that I look with pity upon that boy, whoever he may be, that is in such affluent circumstances as to make it unnecessary for him to labor. He may, if carefully trained, turn out to be a good man; he may prove to be a useful member of society, but the chances are strongly against his ever making a decided mark in life. While I thought in my youth that my lot was hard, I have since learned that future good achievement almost invariably rests upon those conditions that make labor a necessity.

I inherited some traits of mind that were unfavorable. Being

naturally quick-tempered, I was quite liable to engage in quarrels. I had also a strong disposition for exaggeration, which caused me to falsify. As I look back now and think of my untruthfulness, I wonder how any one could have trusted my word in any statement that I may have made. I often think, too, with my natural inclination to do the wrong thing, what a most fortunate condition it was that I was compelled to work. Had I been in circumstances whereby I could have been idle, I would have drifted into vicious habits beyond any question. My necessarily close attention to labor saved me.

My Turning Point.—I was well up in my teens when I became interested in the reading of certain religious works, and in attendance upon religious service; the result being that I became acquainted with prayer and learned to depend upon it. That was a turning point in my life. The world all changed to me from that time forward.

Began the Study of Human Nature.—It was about this time, also, that I became acquainted with certain books on self-culture and physiology. I was a zealous student of mental science thenceforth, and when other boys were giving vent to their emotions and passions, I found myself studying them, and thinking vastly deeper than I had ever done before.

Resting now in the later meridian of life, with my ambition satisfied and having accomplished my fair share of success, I desire to bear testimony, in my case, to the assisting power of prayer. My way was never so doubtful that I could not make it clear through this aid, and whatever my task or trouble, I invariably came off victorious when I relied upon assistance from a higher source. I want to give one word of advice to the young person struggling to attain a higher and a better point in life—one important word—it is this—PRAY !

Good Resolves.—Through an understanding of myself, my needs, my faults and my weakness, and experience of what was essential to be successful, I made the following resolves:

To be Truthful.—I resolved never to color a story by exaggeration in order to make it sound better. I learned that truthfulness was one of the leading elements of success in business; as the man who will tell the exact truth and fulfill his promises, can get any amount of credit he desires, and will be trusted in responsible positions to any reasonable extent.

To Live within my Means.—Whatever my income, I resolved to so live that I should save some money; thus I was never harassed with debt.

To never Gamble.—I formed a resolution never to use, consume or partake of that which I did not earn or render an equivalent for, as to do so was making another form of debt.

To be Temperate.—I decided to keep my mind and body in as perfect condition as possible. To do so I have sedulously avoided stimulants and excesses.

To take time for Spiritual Improvement.—I set apart a regular portion of my time for consideration and study of morals.

Good Reading and Good Company.—I carefully selected my company, and as carefully chose my reading, knowing that each book and person with whom I came in contact was having an influence upon me.

Wiser Every Day.—I made it a point to learn something that was new and valuable every day.

These are some of the rules I have endeavored to follow; and while some might have done better, perhaps, for the measure of success I have had, I have to be thankful that religious thought and reliance upon prayer came to my aid so early.

Fortune has favored me. All the houses you see in the picture are but samples of many such, even whole neighborhoods, that I have erected, owned and sold upon easy conditions to those who purchased. From the industrious habits formed in early years, I continue in business, somewhat for profit, and largely because of the vigor and pleasure industry gives my body and mind, thus making my employment to me a continual source of delightful recreation.





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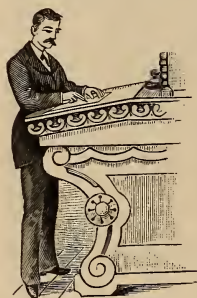
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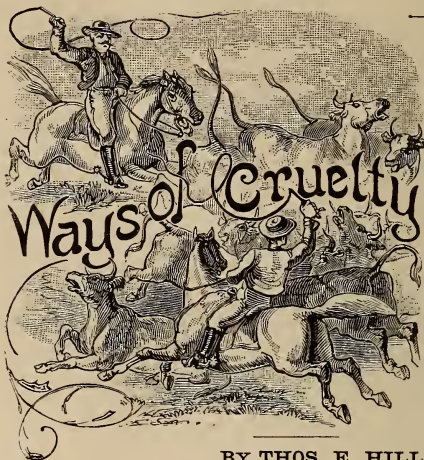
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Ways of Cruelty

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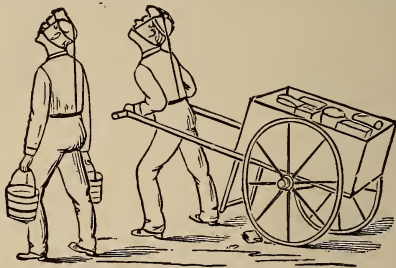
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Concerning "Ways of Cruelty."

From President Ill. Humane Society.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 7, 1883.

MR. THOMAS E. HILL,
DEAR SIR:

The Illinois Humane Society thankfully acknowledges the receipt of your excellent publication of "Ways of Cruelty, Illustrated." It seems that nothing could be more appropriate for the dissemination of humane sentiments, and the instruction of the public in the cause of humanity, than the general distribution of this little book.

JOHN G. SHORTALL, President.

From a Prominent Clergyman.

BELDING, MICH.

MR. T. E. HILL,
DEAR SIR:

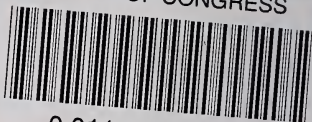
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